

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

1 James Kevin Mack, Sr.,

2 Case No. 2:24-cv-01549-CDS-BNW

3 Plaintiff

4 Screening Order

5 v.

6 Jeremy Bean, et al.,

7 Defendants

9 Plaintiff James Kevin Mack, Sr., who is incarcerated in the custody of the Nevada

10 Department of Corrections (“NDOC”), has submitted a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42

11 U.S.C. § 1983, and has filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. ECF Nos. 1-2, 5. The matter12 of the filing fee will be temporarily deferred.<sup>1</sup> I now screen Plaintiff’s civil rights complaint under

13 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

## 14 I. Screening standard

15 Federal courts must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which an  
16 incarcerated person seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a  
17 governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable  
18 claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief  
19 may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See id.*  
20 § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se* pleadings, however, must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police*  
21 *Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must  
22 allege two essential elements: (1) the violation of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of  
23 the United States, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under  
24 color of state law. *See West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).25  
26  
27 

---

<sup>1</sup> The application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is complete when looking at ECF Nos. 1-1, 5.  
28

1       In addition to the screening requirements under § 1915A, pursuant to the Prison  
2 Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”), a federal court must dismiss an incarcerated person’s claim if  
3 “the allegation of poverty is untrue” or if the action “is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim  
4 on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from  
5 such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which  
6 relief can be granted is provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the court  
7 applies the same standard under § 1915 when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint or an  
8 amended complaint. When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be  
9 given leave to amend the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear  
10 from the face of the complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v.*  
11 *United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

12       Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v. Lab.*  
13 *Corp. of Am.*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure to state a claim is proper only if  
14 it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support of the claim that would entitle  
15 them to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). In making this determination,  
16 the court takes as true all allegations of material fact stated in the complaint, and the court  
17 construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See Warshaw v. Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955,  
18 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations of a pro se complainant are held to less stringent standards than  
19 formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980). While the standard  
20 under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more  
21 than mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic  
22 recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*

23       A reviewing court should “begin by identifying pleadings [allegations] that, because they  
24 are no more than mere conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption of truth.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556  
25 U.S. 662, 679 (2009). “While legal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, they must  
26 be supported with factual allegations.” *Id.* “When there are well-pleaded factual allegations, a court  
27 should assume their veracity and then determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement

1 to relief.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief . . . [is] a context-  
 2 specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common  
 3 sense.” *Id.*

4 Finally, all or part of a complaint filed by an incarcerated person may therefore be  
 5 dismissed *sua sponte* if the claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes  
 6 claims based on legal conclusions that are untenable (e.g., claims against defendants who are  
 7 immune from suit or claims of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well  
 8 as claims based on fanciful factual allegations (e.g., fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v.*  
 9 *Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327–28 (1989); *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

10 **II. Screening of complaint**

11 In the complaint, Mack sues multiple defendants for events that took place while he was  
 12 incarcerated at High Desert State Prison (“HDSP”). ECF No. 1-2 at 1. Mack sues defendants Warden  
 13 Jeremy Bean, NDOC Director James E. Dzurenda, Associate Warden Glenn P. Fowler, food server  
 14 manager Anthony Quillmann, and culinary Sgt. Thompson. *Id.* at 2. Mack brings three claims and  
 15 seeks monetary and declaratory relief. *Id.* at 5–6.

16 Mack alleges the following. Although Mack is subject to a “medical diet,” the culinary staff  
 17 deprives him of that diet. *Id.* at 2. Since November 23, 2023, Mack has complained about this issue,  
 18 but his complaints have not been answered. *Id.* at 3. Quillmann and Sgt. Thompson have ignored  
 19 Mack. *Id.*

20 In November 2023, the culinary unit served Mack multi broth and chopped up salty lunch  
 21 meats for his lunches and dinners. *Id.* These items contain a lot of sodium. *Id.* Instead of serving  
 22 Mack peanut butter and jelly for lunch, the culinary staff served him lunch meat. *Id.* Mack’s meals  
 23 never meet the specific requirements related to his clinical condition. *Id.*

24 On November 14, 2023, culinary staff refused to get Mack his medical diet tray and instead  
 25 forced him to eat off the “main line chow.” *Id.* at 4. On November 6, 2023, his breakfast tray was  
 26 trampled, his sack lunch bread was smashed, and he was served peanut butter with no jelly. *Id.* This  
 27 was retaliation from the culinary staff or inmates who made the medical diet trays. *Id.*

1           On November 20, 21, and 25, 2023, culinary staff served him chopped up lunch meats for  
 2 dinner. *Id.* On another day, Butcher gave Mack cheese for his lunch. *Id.* From November 25 to  
 3 December 3 or 5, 2023, the culinary staff served Mack broth in retaliation for his grievances. *Id.*  
 4 There were no snacks in his lunches either. *Id.* Mack kited Fowler, Sgt. Thompson, and Quillmann  
 5 but received no reply. *Id.*

6           On January 10, 2024, and April 2, 2024, Mack filed emergency grievances because culinary  
 7 staff sent him broth, which contained a lot of sodium, causing his blood pressure to go “high.” *Id.* at  
 8 5. Mack’s digestive system could not handle it. *Id.*

9           On June 22, 2024, prison officials rushed Mack to the local hospital for heart failure due to  
 10 a virus in his digestive system from uncooked foods. *Id.*

11           Mack brings three claims for Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendment violations for  
 12 deliberate indifference and cruel and unusual punishment for basic necessities. *Id.* at 3–5. I interpret  
 13 the allegations as raising claims for First Amendment retaliation, Eighth Amendment deliberate  
 14 indifference to serious medical needs, and Eighth Amendment conditions of confinement violations.  
 15 I dismiss the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment claims without prejudice because there are no  
 16 allegations in the complaint that present any colorable claims under those amendments.

17           A. Retaliation

18           Prisoners have a First Amendment right to file prison grievances and to pursue civil rights  
 19 litigation in the courts. *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 408 F.3d 559, 567 (9th Cir. 2005). “Without those bedrock  
 20 constitutional guarantees, inmates would be left with no viable mechanism to remedy prison  
 21 injustices. And because purely retaliatory actions taken against a prisoner for having exercised  
 22 those rights necessarily undermine those protections, such actions violate the Constitution quite  
 23 apart from any underlying misconduct they are designed to shield.” *Id.*

24           To state a viable First Amendment retaliation claim in the prison context, a plaintiff must  
 25 allege: “(1) [a]n assertion that a state actor took some adverse action against an inmate (2) because  
 26 of (3) that prisoner’s protected conduct, and that such action (4) chilled the inmate’s exercise of his  
 27 First Amendment rights, and (5) the action did not reasonably advance a legitimate correctional

1 goal.” *Id.* at 567–68. Total chilling is not required; it is enough if an official’s acts would chill or  
 2 silence a person of ordinary firmness from future First Amendment activities. *Id.* at 568–69. A  
 3 plaintiff who fails to allege a chilling effect may still state a claim if he alleges that he suffered some  
 4 other harm that is more than minimal. *Watson v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1114 (9th Cir. 2012).

5 I find that Mack fails to state a colorable retaliation claim. I dismiss his claim without  
 6 prejudice with leave to amend. Although Mack alleges that he engaged in protected conduct by  
 7 filing grievances about his medical diet issues, he has not sufficiently alleged that specific prison  
 8 officials engaged in adverse actions because of his protected conduct. For instance, Mack states that  
 9 he filed grievances with Fowler, Sgt. Thompson, and Quillman and then conclusively states that on  
 10 specific days he did not receive his prescribed medical diet by unspecified culinary staff or inmates.  
 11 These allegations are insufficient to demonstrate that those three defendants somehow caused  
 12 Mack to not receive his medical diet on certain dates because of his grievances. Even when Mack  
 13 identifies specific prison officials who gave him his non-medical-diet meals, Mack does not provide  
 14 any allegations to demonstrate that those individuals did not give him his medical diet because of  
 15 his grievances.

16 **B. Deliberate Indifference to Serious Medical Needs**

17 The Eighth Amendment prohibits the imposition of cruel and unusual punishment and  
 18 “embodies ‘broad and idealistic concepts of dignity, civilized standards, humanity, and  
 19 decency.’” *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 102 (1976). A prison official violates the Eighth Amendment  
 20 when he acts with “deliberate indifference” to the serious medical needs of an inmate. *Farmer v.  
 21 Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 828 (1994). “To establish an Eighth Amendment violation, a plaintiff must  
 22 satisfy both an objective standard—that the deprivation was serious enough to constitute cruel and  
 23 unusual punishment—and a subjective standard—deliberate indifference.” *Snow v. McDaniel*, 681  
 24 F.3d 978, 985 (9th Cir. 2012), *overruled on other grounds by Peralta v. Dillard*, 744 F.3d 1076, 1082–83 (9th  
 25 Cir. 2014).

26

27

28

1 To establish the first prong, “the plaintiff must show a serious medical need by  
2 demonstrating that failure to treat a prisoner’s condition could result in further significant injury or  
3 the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain.” *Jett v. Penner*, 439 F.3d 1091, 1096 (9th Cir. 2006)  
4 (internal quotations omitted). To satisfy the deliberate indifference prong, a plaintiff must show  
5 “(a) a purposeful act or failure to respond to a prisoner’s pain or possible medical need and (b) harm  
6 caused by the indifference.” *Id.* “Indifference may appear when prison officials deny, delay or  
7 intentionally interfere with medical treatment, or it may be shown by the way in which prison  
8 physicians provide medical care.” *Id.* (internal quotations omitted). When a prisoner alleges that  
9 delay of medical treatment evinces deliberate indifference, the prisoner must show that the delay  
10 led to further injury. *See Shapley v. Nevada Bd. of State Prison Comm’rs*, 766 F.2d 404, 407 (9th Cir. 1985)  
11 (holding that “mere delay of surgery, without more, is insufficient to state a claim of deliberate  
12 medical indifference”).

13 I find that Mack fails to state a colorable claim for deliberate indifference to serious  
14 medical needs but grant him leave to amend. Although Mack states that he is on a medical diet, he  
15 has not explained what type of medical diet he is on and what type of food he should be receiving.  
16 Mack also has not explained his serious medical need and why the medical diet is necessary. I  
17 recognize that Mack appears to have high blood pressure issues and may need a low sodium diet  
18 but Mack, himself, has not explained his situation, such as his diagnosis, the sort of diet he is  
19 supposed to received, etc. Additionally, I recognize that Mack had to go to the hospital. However, it  
20 is unclear to me whether Mack went to the hospital because of his medical diet issues or because he  
21 caught a virus that made him ill. Accordingly, I dismiss this claim without prejudice with leave to  
22 amend.

23 **C. Conditions of Confinement**

24 The “treatment a prisoner receives in prison and the conditions under which he is confined  
25 are subject to scrutiny under the Eighth Amendment.” *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 31 (1993).  
26 Conditions of confinement may, consistent with the Constitution, be restrictive and harsh. *Rhodes v.*  
27 *Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981). However, “[p]rison officials have a duty to ensure that prisoners

1 are provided adequate shelter, food, clothing, sanitation, medical care, and personal safety.” *Johnson*  
 2 *v. Lewis*, 217 F.3d 726, 731 (9th Cir. 2000).

3 When determining whether the conditions of confinement meet the objective prong of the  
 4 Eighth Amendment analysis, the court must analyze each condition separately to determine  
 5 whether that specific condition violates the Eighth Amendment. *See Wright v. Rushen*, 642 F.2d 1129,  
 6 1133 (9th Cir. 1981). “[T]he deprivation alleged must be, objectively, sufficiently serious” and “a  
 7 prison official’s act or omission must result in the denial of the minimal civilized measure of life’s  
 8 necessities.” *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

9 As to the subjective prong of the Eighth Amendment analysis, prisoners must establish  
 10 prison officials’ “deliberate indifference” to the unconstitutional conditions of confinement to  
 11 establish an Eighth Amendment violation. *Id.* When considering the conditions of confinement, the  
 12 court should consider the amount of time to which the prisoner was subjected to the condition.  
 13 *Hearns v. Terhune*, 413 F.3d 1036, 1042 (9th Cir. 2005).

14 “Adequate food is a basic human need protected by the Eighth Amendment.” *Keenan v. Hall*,  
 15 83 F.3d 1083, 1091 (9th Cir. 1996), *opinion amended on denial of reh’g*, 135 F.3d 1318 (9th Cir. 1998). But  
 16 the Eighth Amendment “requires only that prisoners receive food that is adequate to maintain  
 17 health.” *Foster v. Runnels*, 554 F.3d 807, 813 n.2 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *LeMarie v. Maass*, 12 F.3d 1444,  
 18 1456 (9th Cir. 1993)). So “[t]he fact that the food occasionally contains foreign objects or sometimes  
 19 is served cold, while unpleasant, does not amount to a constitutional deprivation.” *LeMarie*, 12 F.3d  
 20 at 1456 (internal quotation omitted). However, “[t]he sustained deprivation of food can be cruel  
 21 and unusual punishment when it results in pain without any penological purpose.” *Foster*, 554 F.3d  
 22 at 814, 815 n.5 (holding that depriving an inmate of 16 meals over 23 days was a sufficiently serious  
 23 deprivation for the Eighth Amendment’s purposes).

24 To the extent that Mack may be trying to raise a conditions-of-confinement claim based on  
 25 inadequate food, I dismiss the claim without prejudice but grant leave to amend. If Mack is trying  
 26 to raise such a claim, he needs to provide more details about the inadequacy of the food, any health  
 27 effects, and the time period of the alleged deprivation.

1     **III. Leave to Amend**

2           Mack is granted leave to file an amended complaint to cure the deficiencies of the  
3       complaint. If Mack chooses to file an amended complaint, he is advised that an amended complaint  
4       supersedes (replaces) the original complaint and, thus, the amended complaint must be complete in  
5       itself. *See Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard G. Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1989) (holding  
6       that “[t]he fact that a party was named in the original complaint is irrelevant; an amended pleading  
7       supersedes the original”); *see also Lacey v. Maricopa Cnty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (holding  
8       that for claims dismissed with prejudice, a plaintiff is not required to reallege such claims in a  
9       subsequent amended complaint to preserve them for appeal). Mack’s amended complaint must  
10      contain all claims, defendants, and factual allegations that Mack wishes to pursue in this  
11      lawsuit. Moreover, Mack should file the amended complaint on this court’s approved prisoner civil  
12      rights form, and it must be entitled “First Amended Complaint.”

13           If Mack chooses to file an amended complaint curing the deficiencies, as outlined in this  
14      order, Mack must file the amended complaint by April 18, 2025. If Mack chooses not to file an  
15      amended complaint curing the stated deficiencies, I will dismiss this action without prejudice for  
16      failure to state a claim.

17     **IV. Conclusion**

18           I therefore order that a decision on the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF Nos. 1-  
19      1, 5) is deferred.

20           I order that the complaint (ECF No. 1-2) is dismissed in its entirety without prejudice  
21      with leave to amend, as specified in the order.

22           I order that, if Mack chooses to file an amended complaint curing the deficiencies of his  
23       complaint, as outlined in this order, Mack must file the amended complaint by April 18, 2025.

24           The Clerk of the Court is directed to (1) file the complaint (ECF No. 1-2); and (2) send  
25      Mack a copy of his original complaint (ECF No. 1-2) and the approved form for filing a § 1983  
26      complaint with instructions.

1 I order that, if Mack chooses to file an amended complaint, he should use the approved  
2 form and mark "First Amended Complaint" in the caption. If Mack fails to file an amended  
3 complaint curing the deficiencies outlined in this order, I will dismiss this action without prejudice  
4 for failure to state a claim.

5 Dated: March 17, 2025

6   
7 Cristina D. Silva  
8 United States District Judge

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28